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GREECE TO BE COERCED. KAISER WITH THE SULTAN.

THE LAST NOTE FROM ATHENS.

A PACIFIC BLOCKADE OF CRETE TO BE ESTAB-LISHED AND OCCUPATION OF THE ISLAND PROPOSED BY RUSSIA-A GREEK STEAM-

ER FORCED TO LEAVE CANEA. Rome, March 13.-It is positively stated in semi-official quarters that the Powers have virtually decided to make no reply to Greece's answer to the identical note demanding the withdrawal of the Greek fleet and troops from Crete, but to proceed at once to take such steps as will compel Greece to accede to the demands made upon her. It is said that the first object to be taken in this direction will be the establishment of a pacific blockade of Crete, which means that vessels captured while attempting to run the blockade will not be condemned and sold, but will be held until the Cretan question

Signer Nicolo Barbato, member of the Chamber of Deputies for Milan, returned to Rome today from a visit to Athens. He says that the enthusiasm for war has completely subsided, and that all danger of a conflict is over.

shall be settled, when they will be returned

Vienna, March 13 .- The "Fremdenblatt" and other papers of this city state that Russia, Germany and Austria have instructed their respective admirals to take steps conjointly with their colleagues to blockade Crete and Greece. Great Britain and Italy, it is said, are prepared to co-operate in the blockade, but the decision of France is yet awaited.

The statement is published here that Russia has issued a circular to the Powers asking that each Power send 2,000 troops to Crete to occupy the island and compel the Greeks to withdraw. St. Petersburg, March 13.-It is announced that Russia will propose an immediate occupation of Crete by the Powers, each of which shall coneribute an equal number of men, sufficient in the aggregate to bring the total up to 3,000.

Athens, March 13 -The Greek steamer Smyrna arrived at Canea this morning. Immediately after she had come to an anchor her captain received an order from one of the foreign admirals, who is, by reason of seniority, in command of the combined fleets, directing him to leave at once. The captain of the Smyrna refused to de so, whereupon the admiral who issued the order sent him notice that five minutes would be given him in which to obey the order. remained in port, an armed boat would be sent to cut her cables. In view of this peremptory the Smyrna weighed her anchor and left

Canea.

London, March 13.—A dispatch to "The Times" from Athens says that a feeling of dissatisfaction exists because of the failure of the Government o make better provision for meeting the present crisis. That the King took the necessary steps for the increase of the army is admitted, but it is held that the War Office did not make proper preparation in respect of equipments. This feel-ing has not had the effect, however, of allaying the popular enthusiasm. The students of the university have issued a manifesto to the stuthroughout the world, asking their in the struggle with the Turks. A from the frontier say that the officers have great difficulty in restraining the Greek soldiers, and it is believed that if the Powers enforce coercion a collision between the Greeks and the Turks is

THE COERCION COMBINATION. RUSSIA HAS A MONTENEGRIN CUMPIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF CRETE.

Berlin, March 13.-Behind the circular which Russia has sent to the Powers proposing that each of them send 2,000 troops to Crete to occupy the island and compel the withd, awal of the Greeks is a proposal, which has been communicated here from Vienna and probably sent to the other Govern ments, that Boza Petrovich, an uncle of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro be appointed Governor of Crete, with a guard composed of Montenegrin troops sufficiently large to maintain order in the Greece within a week demanding a general dis-Greek troops now in Crete within seven days, and mands are not complied with within the period ures to compel compliance without further notice, and the suggested mixed occupation of the island will become an accomplished fact.

The Kaiser is understood to be favorable to a resort to extreme measures, provided that Russia will join in formulating and presenting an ultimatum of the character mentioned, and has refused to take part in the English negotiations upon the Greece's communications to the Powers. The attitude of the Berlin Government is that Germany's share in diplomatic action in regard to Crete is ended, and if there is to be no coercion the German Government will not discuss the Greek notes

Austria concurs with Germany in this view of the matter, but Italy and France are hesitating, though the belief in German official quarters is the they will both join the German-Russian-Austrian combination even if England declines to do so. If the debates on the Greek situation which will take place in the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies on Monday should prevent France from taking part in the concert. Italy may hold aloof from that time on. In such a case the three imperial Powers-Russia, Germany and Austria-will proceed against Greece by themselves. It is in the helief that the breaking up of the concert of the Powers is imminent that Russia has brought forward Bozo Petrovich as a candidate for the Governorship of Creic, and the St. Petersburg Government must certainly know that Greece will never assent to his appointment to the office, as it would forever blast her hopes of acquiring Crete. So far as the ultimate fate of the island is concerned, there has not been a single word given out by the diplomats conducting the negotiations that furnishes the slightest indication of what the end will be. In any event, it is well known that neither the Can nor the Kaiser will permit a plebiscit or any other reference of the question to appoint your other reference of the question will both join the German-Russian-Austrian com-

CRETANS TO AMERICAN SYMPATHIZERS. The Grecian Consul-General, Mr. Botassi, received the following communication from the Central Committee of Cretans at Athens yesterday; Interpreters of the sentiments of gratitude in-

spired in the Cretans by the demonstrations of joy and sympathy with which the civilized nations have accepted the news of the forthcoming liberation of their dear Fatheriand from a hated yoke and its union to Greece, we thank, in the name of our countrymen, all those who, by their noblo efforts, have brought this spontaneous outburst of the public opinion in favor of so just a cause. The ardent and sincere wishes addressed to us on all sides are a most precious aid and the best of presses for the Hellenes. spired in the Cretans by the demonstrations of joy

PATRIOTIC GREEKS SAIL HOMEWARD. Ten patriotic members of the Grecian Army Re sailed for home yesterday on La Bretagne, of the French Line. A number of their friends accompanied them to the pier to see them off, and as the vessel steamed out into the North River cheered their departing countrymen.

Among the other passengers sailing on La Bretagne for Havre were Mrs. E. T. Bloodgood, Martial Cheralier, B. T. Cable, Miss Grace G. Curtis, Dr. S. Weir Mitcheil and John H. Starin.

SHELDON JURY UNABLE TO AGREE.

Auburn, N. Y., March 13.-The jury in the Sheldon murder case again reported inability to agree to-day, and the Court addressed them at length, urging the importance of agreement. Upon the fury's request everybody was cleared out of the big courtroom, and the jury are now holding sessions there. Judge Dunwell will probably hold the jury together several days.

LOWER PORT CHARGES AT GALVESTON. Galveston, Tex., March 13.-To-day the Board of Directors of the Galveston Wharf Company adopted a resolution reducing the wharfage on cotion from 10 to 75 cents a bale, the reduction to take effect on September 1. This action is in line with the policy of the company heretofore announced, that the charges on traffic would be reduced as the business increased.

THE POWERS WILL MAKE NO REPLY TO THE "WAR LORD'S" OPEN SYMPATHY FOR THE TURK.

New-Work

LORD SALISBURY'S CRETAN POLICY GENERALLY

UPHELD IN ENGLAND-LIBERALS WITH-

London, March 13 .- Gleaning opinions upon Lord Salisbury's Greco-Cretan policy from all possible quarters, it is discovered that the balance of opinion in the lobbies of the House of Commons, in the leading London and provincial clubs and in what diplomatic circles are accessible, is decisively in his favor. Even among the Radicals, who naturally contend that the English Government might have taken a better way to satisfy the prevalent Salisbury is acting with infinite tact and prudence. His own sentiments are known to be more with e than Turkey, and if all the difficulties he has had to meet and continues to encounter w publicly known, he would get more credit for statesmanship which is at once Christian and Parliament are necessarily lacking in respect of ments arising since the Greco-Cretan situation became acute. The Cretan Blue Book disclosed negotiations only up to the end of September, and on many of the most vital matters on which Lord ury and the chiefs of the European Powers have been at issue since then there is still no offi-

Foreign Office has, however, permitted some part of the past and pending negotiations come known, which lights some hidden corthe European "concert" policy, and if the British nt could publish a Blue Book up to date it would be shown that Lord Salisbury has been endeavoring to get the best terms for Greece compatible with any possible maintenance of the socalled concert, and that his main and most uncompromising opponent has been the German peror. Lord Salisbury desired that the Greek troops should not be withdrawn from Crete till the scheme of autonomy was promulgated and partly acted upon, and that the withdrawal of the Turkish troops should be simultaneous. The Kaiser took the initiative in insisting upon the Greek troops withdrawing under no pledge as to the abolition of the Turkish regime or the retirement of the Sultan's soldiers. Lord Salisbury suggested that the scheme of autonomy should include the appointment of a Greek Prince-Prince George or otheras Governor of Crete, with power to appoint his own Council to conduct the administration, and again, on the initiative of Germany, the proposal

again, on the initiative of Germany, the proposal has been practically rejected.

It is no longer a secret that the German Emperor, whether out of personal sympathy with a despot and contempt for a constitutional régime or actuated only by a wrong-headed policy, is with the Sultan He has departed from the straight line of diplomatic conservance and vio ated diplomatic confidence by personally communicating to the Sultan the various phases of the negotiations between the Powers and his own effective intavention on behalf of the Sultan. In official quarters here it is believed that if the European Powers can be induced to leave Greece to the tender mercies of the Turk, the Powers will form a ring around Greece and let King George's small army fight it out with the overwhelming forces which the Porte can bring into the field. The Liberal leaders in Parliament are not ignorant of these facts, and know that they are paralyzed in attackfacts, and know that they are paralyzed in attack-ing Lord Sallsbury on the ground that he lacks sym-pathy with Greece. If they ventured upon challeng-ing his policy, a tentative and product and is policy, a tentative and prudent one, by a of censure they would fail to get the support of thereal members and would stuitfy them-s before the country. A distinctive policy of own is not even within sight of the Liberal ers. If the Liberals were in power and threw their own is not even within sight of the Liberal leaders. If the Liberals were in power and threw Great Britain on the side of Greece a European war would follow in which England would have no alles. Even as it is, Lord Salisbury may soon be compelled openly to denounce the coercion of Greece. According to "The St. James's Gazette" many Conservatives would approve a war with Russia as a final arbitrament on the Eastern question, including Greece.

TRIES SUICIDE IN CITY HALL PARK

A WOMAN TAKES PARIS GREEN UNDER MAYOR STRONG'S OFFICE WINDOW.

A well-dressed young woman about twenty-seven years old attempted to commit suicide by tak paris green yesterday afternoon in the City Hall Park, in front of the City Marshal's office directly beneath one of Mayor's Strong's office win-

Policeman Sheehan, of the Park force, saw the weman acting queerly. She began to stagger, and finally was able to stand up only by clinging to the ralling surrounding the west side of the City Hall. | case of Timothy H. Porter, the Stamford millionplaced on a chair. The woman refused aboutely to divulge her name or address, or to tell what she had done. All she would say was, "Leave me alone: I want to die."

l want to die."

An ambulance soon conveyed the woman to the Hudson Street Hospital, where a hasty examination found her to be in a serious condition. To the hospital authorities the woman said her name was Schauffler, and that she was married and lived at No. 308 East Seventy-fourth-st., with a Mrs. Zeidler, Late last night it was learned that the woman's full name is Lena Schauffler. At 3 o'clock Mrs. Zeidler and other friends of Mrs. Schauffler visited the hospital and were admitted to her bedside. The woman declined to give any reason for her act. It was said that she would probably recover.

A RAID ON "THE" ALLEN'S POOLROOM.

HE AND AN EMPLOYE DROP THROUGH A TRAP-DOOR INTO THE ARMS OF THE POLICE - SEVEN ARRESTS MADE.

'The" Allen and seven of his employes were arrested in a raid on his poolroom, at No. 513 West Broadway, yesterday afternoon on a warrant pro-cured by Deputy Chief Cortright. All the prisoners were looked up in the Mercer-st. station. The po-lice say they have ample evidence that Allen has been conducting a poolroom in open violation of the law. There were fifty persons in the place at the time of the raid.

Two young policemen disguised as workingmen learned by frequent visits to the place who were the men interested with Allen in the management of the room, and on the evidence they obtained the warrant was given.

When the police descended on the room yesterday the telegraph wire was ticking and two of Allen's men were busy marking the names of the winning men were busy marking the names of the winning horses at the New-Orleans track on blackboards. As two policemen got into the poolroom by breaking the windows on the second floor, there was a wild scramble of those within to escape. "The" Allen and James Connelly, employed in the room, dropped through a trap door on the second floor to a cigar store on the ground floor. They landed in the arms of the police. No one in the pool room except the employes were arrested.

A STREETCAR'S DEADLY WORK.

LEXINGTON-AVE.

An unknown man, supposed to be an Italian laborer, was knocked down and run over by a car of the Lexington-ave. line at One-hundred-and-eleventh-st. and Lexington-ave. at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning and sustained a fracture at the base of the skuil and internal injuries from which he dled in the Manhattan Hospital less than an hour afterward.

The man started across the avenue from the southwest corner and had passed over the southbound track when he noticed a wagon approaching rapidly on the northbound track. He stepped back to avoid the wagon, and in so doing walked directly in front of southbound trolley-car No. 527, which he did not see, and which was approaching at a rapid rate.

The car struck the man and thre s him forward several feet, directly between the tracks. The grip-man, Joseph Brady, did his best to stop the car, but

man. The fender struck him and turned him over and over again before the car was stopped.

The man was so securely wedged under the fender that it took the united force of twelve men to extricate him. He was alive, but unconscious. An ambulance, with Dr. Levison, was summoned from the Manhattan Hospital. The man lived but a few minutes after reaching the hospital.

He was about forty-five years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall, with dark complexion, hair and mustache. He was dressed in black cont and vest, two pairs of trousers—one pair gray and the other striped—and drab overcoat.

he was unsuccessful, and the car passed over the

Frankfort, Ky., March 13.—Governor Bradley agounced this morning that he would grant a res for four days to Walling, the convicted murderer of Pearl Bryan. This, coupled with the announcement of last night that Jackson must hang means that the Governor intends to give Jackson every chance to make a confession, clearing, if he desires, his companion in crime.

WAR BREAKS OUT IN SAMOA.

THE CONSULS SAID TO HAVE ASKED THEIR GOVERNMENTS FOR WARSHIPS.

Apia, Samoa, Feb. 24, via San Francisco March attacked the loyal islands of the Maueno and Apolima, driving out all inhabitants and sacking the Mormon mission under charge of Foster Cluff. of Arizona. The Government is in nightly fear of an attack on Mulinu, the capital, and the loyal

district about Apia.

The American Consul-General protested to the Government, and it is believed the Zealandia carries appeals of the representatives of the three Powers to their Governments to send warships to protect the lives and property of their sub-jects. The trouble is all due to the proposal to permit the return of the exiled rebels.

TRAIN THROWN DOWN A BANK.

FOUR TRAINMEN RECEIVE FATAL INJURIES-

CAUSED BY A WASHOUT. Rome, Ga., March 13.-A passenger train on the Southern Railway plunged down a bluff sixty feet deep at the approach to the Etowah River bridge this morning, with the engineer

The fatally injured are as follows: James T. Pittman, engineer; Alfred Kennedy, fireman; Polk Culberson, express messenger; — Win-ston, baggage-master. All of them live in At-lanta. John Simpson, colored, who was in the smoker, was badly bruised, and two other passengers, whose names are not known, were slightly injured.

The train was composed of one Pullman sleeper, a day coach, smoker, baggage and express car, and five cars of freight. Heavy rains caused a trestle near the bridge to give way.

RING BETTING DECLARED ILLEGAL.

A DECISION WHICH, IS IS SAID, WILL WIPE OUT

London, March 12.- Five of the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Jus tice to-day delivered judgment in the case of Dunn, the bookmaker at Tattersall's, deciding that ring bookmakers and effect a revolution in beiting.

BOLD BURGLARY IN NORTHAMPTON.

OPEN, BUT LITTLE PLUNDER SECURED. of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad was entered by burglars about 1 o'clock this The office was badly wrecked by the force of the explosion. The burglars secured about \$62 in money, forty-seven tickets and five mileage books. They then made their escape, leaving the city by way of the Boston and Maine tracks, going south, toward Holyoke. Officer Stevens heard the explosion and hurried to the station. At the corper he says he saw a man standing, evidently him with a revolver and then disappeared before gave chase, and saw four young men hurrying down the tracks. He went after them, but they down the tracks. He went after them, but they opened fire at him with their revolvers, and he retired. Why the officer did not take part in the shooting seems to be a mystery, for he was armed. Chief of Police Maynard and W. A. Lee, the station agent, were called to the scene, and found that the burglars had entered the station by means of a window, the lock of which was turned with a caseknife. The door of the ticket office was forced open, and then work was begun on the safe with a half-inch drill in a common blistock. The burglars tried to make a hole through the top, but gave it up, ag: then acceeded in drilling through the side. The law was a small one, and was cricked it up, now then succeeded in drilling through the side. The now was a small one, and was or ked without a drilled the last was not locked. Glass in the office windows was blown out and the interior was badly damaged by the exposion. Chief Maynard thinks the job was the work of professionals.

TIMOTHY H. PORTER'S SUIT FAILS.

HE WILL GET NO DAMAGES FROM THE EXECU-TOES OF HIS WIFE'S ESTATE.

Bridgeport, Conn., March 13.-Judge Prentice, of the Superior Court, to-day filed his decision in the aire who sued Thomas G. Ritch and Schuyler Mer-

More than two years ago, asserting that Mr large estate left by his wife. Senuyler Merritt, a co-executor of the will, caused Mr. Porter to be locked in Blatchley Lodge, on the Porter estate, in Stamford, and imprisoned there until he signed papers forfelting his claim to all his wife's estate papers forfeiting his claim to all his wife's estate and surrendering his rights as one of the executors of her will. Mr. Porter upon his release declared the action was inspired by his sons to prevent his contemplated remarriage. He sued to have the documents he signed set aside, and asked for E20,000 damages to compensate him for the suffering his loss of liberty entailed.

Judge Prentice finds that Mr. Ritch, who is a brother-in-law of the piaintiff, had nething to do with the matter, neither having advised it nor taken any part in it. He finds also that Schuyler Merritt alone was responsible, and that he simply

Merritt alone was responsible, and that he simply performed his duty as he saw it in protecting the estate left to his charge. The Court also exoner-ates Henry Schock, the constable, and Sheriff Bolster, of Stamford, the officers who arrested Mr. Porter and kept him in confinement,

A FARMER ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

THE VICTIM BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN HIS WIFE Milton, Del., March 13.-The body of the woman found murdered in Broadkill Creek on Thursday night has not yet been identified. James M. Gord; a farmer near here, who is accused of having com General White offered a reward of \$500, was capt went to Whitesville, in the lower part of Sussex County, to-day and arrested Gordy. He was in his mother's house, and when he saw the officers coming he started on the run for the Maryland State line, which is near by. He was captured, however, and after being handcuffed was taken to Georgetown, fifteen miles distant, and lodged in talk to the prisoner.

time ago his wife, upon whose life he is said to vestigation was made, and the money was paid by the insurance company. At the railroad freight office in Georgetown are several packages addressed to "Mrs. Jennie Gordy." It is said that Gordy while there yesterday called at the freight office and inquired about the packages. There is a belief that he was married to the woman whose body was found on Thursday, and that she came from New-York.

BOTH SWALLOWED POISON,

A YOUNG LAWYER IN INDIANA FOUND DEAD, AND HIS PLANCED DYING.

Fort Wayne, Ind., March 13.-William E. Colerick one of the most eloquent young lawyers of Indiana, was found dead on a lounge in the front room a the home of his fiancée, Miss Mac Hall, in this city at 9 o'clock this morning, and Miss Hall was found unconscious in her own room at the rear of the same house. Both had taken carbolle acid. Miss Hall is at Hope Hospital, where he; death is hourly expected. Mrs. Hall, mother of the young woman, has gone to St. Paul to be married.

FUNERAL OF EX-SENATOR DOLPH. Portland, Ore., March 13.-The funeral of the late ex-United States Senator Dolph took place yester-day afternoon, and was largely attended.

THE LABOR TROUBLES IN BROCKTON Brockton, Mass., March 13.-The labor situation in Brockton grews more complicated with time The finishers, who have been affiliated with the sole-fasteners and edge-makers for the last month, decided at their meeting last evening that they would not withdraw from the boot and shoe union, is the edge-makers and sole-fasteners have done.

FLORIDA AND WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA. Grand tours via Pennsylvania, Southern and F. C. and P. Florida Limited leaves New-York daily except Sunday, 12:10 noon. Two other fast trains daily, 4:30 p. m. and 12:15 a. m. Go to Florida and return via Asheville and Hot Springs, New-York office. Nos. 271 and \$55 Broadway.—Advt.

REED STILL THEIR LEADER. THE TARIFF BILL NEARLY READY. EUROPE FEARS NO WAR

THE SPEAKER RENOMINATED BY THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

IN ACKNOWLEDGING THE HONOR HE URGED THE

MAJORITY TO PASS A TARIFF BILL QUICK-LY AND ADJOURN-A LITTLE BRUSH

OVER THE RULES.

Washington, March 13 .- Thomas B. Reed was manimously renominated for Speaker of the House of Representatives at to-night's Republican caucus. The attendance of members was unusually large, 192 of the 203 Republicans being present. Mr. Payne, of New-York, was selected to place Mr. Reed in nomination. He referred in flattering terms to Mr. Reed's popularity in this House. He said that Mr. Reed was nominated when this Congress was elected; that he it was the business of the caucus to respond to this popular demand. When Mr. Payne had taken his seat Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, who occupied the chair, put the motion, and it was adopted without a dissenting vote. Mr. Payne and Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, were designated to scort the Speaker, who was seated in his private

As he entered all the members rose to their feet and greeted him with a burst of applause. Mr. Reed bowed his acknowledgments, and, standing in the area before the Speaker's desk, said:

ing in the area before the Speaker's desk, said;

Gentlemen: I am very greatly gratified by your kind action to-night, and shall try to serve your wishes with whatever ability I have. We have again, as in the last Congress, a politically divided legislative power. The House of Representatives will be Republican by a considerable majority, and, fresh from the people, will endeavor to carry out their wishes. I do not doubt your determination to do all in your power to bring this session of Congress to a speedy close. Our duty is simple, and the people expect us to perform it at once, and then leave to them the recovery of the country from the stagnation and depression of business which have so sorely tried the patience of a vigorous and growing people.

What others may see fit to do we do not know, but we have strong hopes that all branches of the Government will be in accord as to the policy of giving to the people immediately whatever relief their wisdom may devise.

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, chairman of the Ways

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the last House, was called upon to state what had been done in

preparation for the work for which an ex-

traordinary session of Congress had been called. Mr. Dingley said:

vising the tariff with a view of providing sufficient revenue to carry on the Government without the necessity of borrowing in time of peace, and at the same time so adjusting these duties as to encurage the industries of this country which have been so badly stricken, partly by excessive foreign competition during the last three years. (Applause) We hope to complete this work by Monday, so as to be able to present a tariff bill to the House for reference to the Committee on Ways and Means which will probably be then appointed, and for prompt report back to the House for its consideration and action.

I will not undertake at this time to foreshadow the provisions of the bill which we shall present. Rest assured that whatever shortcomings it may have will not be the result of want of careful consideration, but of the inherent difficulties in framing a measure of such magnitude. The Republican

have will not be the result of want of careful consideration, but of the inherent difficulties in framing a measure of such magnitude. The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, who have framed this measure believe, however, that, barring the temporary interference arising from anticipating importations for the purpose of avoiding new duties—an interference which will depend entirely upon the promptitude or the delay in its passage—the proposed bill will segure the two ends so earnestly desired by the country—sufficient revenue to run the Governt American industries and the disting of abundant opportunities for labor. (Appliance)

The Congress which will meet the expectations of our people without party distinctions if it shall promptly but upon the statute books a tariff measure that will meet these two ends. Capital and labor unite in asking that there be no unnecessary delay. (Appliance.)

plause.)

Let me again indulge the hope that the promptness and unanimity of our preliminary action to-night may presage the same results in the work of the extraordinary session, which has been convened by the Chief Executive, who has just been imaggurated amid the plaudits of the people. (Loud and long-centinued applause.)

Mr. Walker, of Maszachusetts, offered a resolution providing for a committee of seven members to revise the rules. W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, at this time made a metion to adjourn. This, amid some confusion, was voted down, and Mr. Walker was permitted to proceed with his remarks. He criticised the rules and maintained that an impression existed that they did not permit that freedom of debate which the House desired.

Mr. Mahany, of New-York, followed in a few remarks in which he asserted that the "gag law" which was so prominent in the LIVth Congress did not die in that Congress, but had been reenacted here: that it was the usual trick of self-constituted leaders temporarily to move the adoption of the rules of the preceding Congress, but that it was easier to move Mount Etna than to secure their amendment after this was done.

The Walker resolution was tabled. A resolution was adopted, which requires the chairman of the caucus to call a caucus when requested by twenty-five members in writing.

All the present officers were then renominated,

All the present officers were then renominated, as follows: Henry N. Couden, of Michigan, chaplain: Alexander McDowell, of Pennsylvania, clerk; Benjamin F. Russell, of Missouri, sergeant-at-arms; W. J. Glenn, of New-York, door-keeper. At 8:50 the caucus adjourned.

OLD LEADERS BOWLED OVER. BAILEY, OF TEXAS, WINS THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR SPEAKER.

Washington, March 13 (Special).—It was a somewhat peculiar caucus which was held in the Hall of Representatives this afternoon to nominate Democratic candidates for Speaker and other officers of the House of Representatives, which is to assemble on Monday One of its peculiarities was that there appeared to be considerable uncertainty as to who had a right to take part in it. Clerk McDowell, of the House of Representatives, in making up the the House of Representatives, it making up the "caucus roll," had attempted to classify the vari-ous elements of the opposition to the Republican majority as "Democrats," "Populists," "Fusionists" and "Silverites," Some of the men whom he had and insisted that they were Democrats and entitled to all the privileges of the caucus. The Democratic leaders themselves were at a loss to say whether or not certain "so-called" Democrats should be allawed in the caucus. For example, there was Mr. McAleer, of Pennsylvania, who claims to be a Democrat, but who voted for McKinley and Hobart last And there were others. Mr. McAleer did not

tail. And there were others, are AlcArier and flot appear at the Capitol and consequently no test was applied to ascertain his political orthodoxy. The enueus was peculiar in another respect, and that was the keen rivalry among the candidates for the several offices to which none of them could hope the capitol of the several offices to which none of them could hope the capitol of the several offices to which none of them could hope the capitol of the could hope the capitol of the capitol of the could hope the capitol of the c chosen. Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, one of the candidates for the Speakership nomination, established himself in the room of the Committee on Ways and Means, and Mr. Balley, of Texas, another candidate for the same nomination, had his head-quarters in the room of the Committee on Appropriaduarters in the total tions. "Sliver Dick" Bland, of Missouri, had not arrived, but his friends raised his hanner and bore it to the front, where it went down in the dust as it did at Chicago last summer. The veterans were routed in the short but sharp engagement which fol-

did at Chicago last summer. The receasing the routed in the short but sharp engagement which followed the spirited carvass, and Bailey, the young Texan, who first took his seat in Congress six years ago, was voted into the leadership of his party over the heads of Bland and McMillin, veterans of twenty and eighteen years service respectively.

The honor is not wholly an empty one, and it entails responsibilities which sometimes become troublesome and heavy and difficult to carry. Mr. Bailey is a young and rieing man, however, and since he resigned the custodianship of the Conscitution of the United States, which he assumed after the retirement of General Rengan from Congress, he has learned some things which have benefited him. His mind has been more sensitive to current impressions. He was a member of the Committee on the Judiciary in the last two Congresses, and will probably be premoted to the Committee on Ways and Means if he desires it. He was also appointed a member of the Committee on Rules in the last Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Crisp, of Georgia.

The other nominees were as follows: E. G. Bagicy, of the District of Columbia, chaplain; James Kerr, of Pennsylvania, clerk, H. H. Mohler, of Illinois, sergeant-ar-arms: G. M. Crookshank, of Alabama, doorkeeper; T. B. Stackhouse, of South Carolina, postmäster; Isaac Hill, of Ohlo; Georga Rowning, of Virginia; Felton Knight, of Georgia, and James English, of California, special employes.

PUBLISHED VERSIONS INACCURATE-THE TEXT WILL PROBABLY BE MADE

PUBLIC ON MONDAY. Washington, March 13 (Special) .- Mr. Dingley and his colleagues have been pelted with telegram to-day, mainly of protest, on account of the publication in several newspapers of what purported by them. The publications have not only caused ousiness men throughout the country much anxlety, apparently, but have been exceedingly annoying to Governor Dingley and his colleagues "While many of the items and rates published are all right, many others are all wrong," said Govrnor Dingley to a Tribune correspondent to-night. He added:

"I suppose I have received at least fifty dispatches many different individuals and concerns to-day in relation to a single item, and protesting gainst the rate of duty thereon as published in the newspapers. Now the fact is that the rate as mended and which we believe will be satisfactory o everybody. By some means somebody appears to have obtained possession of the very first draft of the schedules, and given it out as the matured esult of our deliberations. I need hardly say that it is grossly inaccurate and misleading in many respects, or that most important provisions are omitted in the publication which I have seen. course, the matter is especially annoying, because the giving out of such a draft was a breach of trust, as the giving out of any other draft would have been. No member of the committee was in the least responsible for it, nor was the clerk of the committee, in whom the most implicit confi-

Governor Dingley said that he hoped the bill would be ready on Monday. If so, it will be offered in the House and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Its provisions will then be

ONLY SIXTEEN ANGLOPHOBES PRESENT.

THEY ASSEMBLE TO JUMP UPON ENGLAND AND THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

Sixteen people assembled in the hall at No. 12 St. Mark's Place last evening, pursuant to a call to arrange for a conference of all the organizaions and persons in New-York who are oppose to the ratification by the United States Senate of the proposed treaty of arbitration between this country and England."

A. J. Ballett, the chairman of the meeting, after waiting in vain for nearly an hour after the appointed hour for the meeting to convene for a larger audience, finally rapped for order and an sounced to the fifteen other spirits present that the time had come "to give utterance to your feelings." Whereupon George W. Gibbons, a lawyer, of No. 280 Broadway, in a burst of eloquence declated that "President Cleveland, by his spiendid Venezuelan Message, brought England to her knees, and we should keep England on her knee and not attempt to lift her up. Therefore, all patriotic New-Yorkers should assemble in massmeeting to protest against the pending treaty, Mr. Gibbons then suggested that a committee of

"Mr. Chairman," interrupted Frank J. Ward, "if you appoint a committee of fifteen you will ap-point nearly every man in this mass-meeting. There are only sixteen people here, besides the reporters. suggest that a committee of three would be more propriate to our size."

Another man suggested that a committee of ten Another man suggested that a committee of ten be appointed to confer with the Monroe Doctrine Lengue in reference to a meeting which that league will hold in Cooper Union next Thursday. The chairman said he would not appoint a committee because he did not know the names of anybody present. A man then suggested that the chairman find out the names of six persons and appoint them a committee to call on the Monroe Doctrine League and arrange for a "grand mass-meeting of all patriotic clitzens to protest against the ratification of the arbitration treaty." Chairman Ballett put this motion. It was carried and he their tames, after consultation, a committee of five, remarking: fter consultation, a committee of five, remarking: I think five is big enough." The meeting then ad-

FLAMES IN A BIG COLLIERY.

IT WILL PROBABLY BE MANY YEARS BEFORE WORK CAN BE RESUMED.

Pottsville, Penn., March 13.-It is found that the fire in the Middle Creek shaft, near Tremont, which was supposed to have been extinguished on March 5, is still burning. On March 3 an explosion Barry and Fred Kreiss lost their lives. The timber and the falling top coal ignited, and the gangway was closed. Men were put to work subduing the flames, and after forty-eight hours' work it was believed that the fire was extinguished. Men have since been engaged in clearing up the ruins, with the purpose of opening the gangway. Yesterday they were startled to find smoke coming from the ruins, and the pipes were again connected to pour water on the burning mass. The flames had gained too great headway and resisted their efforts. It is now found necessary to begin inundating the gangway and openings, which will take fully two years with a steady stream from a large creek pouring into the caverns below, and many more years before operations can again be resumed. The colliery is owned and operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and is one of the best and largest of its coal properties.

POLISH WORKMEN IN A RIOT.

DESPERATE BATTLE AT A BREWERY IN BEREA.

about seventy-five Polanders overpowered the watchmen at the North Shore Brewery and captured several vats of beer. The brewery was damaged by fire several months ago, and only the beer in a deep cellar was saved. After filling themselves

in a deep cellar was saved. After filling themselves with beer, the marauders started fights among themselves, and sticks and stones flew about likehall. One Polish woman, in endeavering to get her husband home, was set upon by a mob. She grabbed a big piece of iron and knocked down several of the rioters.

Many Polanders were armed, and threatened to shoot any one who interfered. They drank and fought among themselves all night, and many required medical attendance this morning. They are still in possession of the building. The entire pelice force has been sent to the scene, and many arrests have been made. John Dohlen and John Mehalek were badly injured. The mob used clubs, stones and knives, and the battle was bloody, only ceasing at brief intervals, while the men turned their attention to the big vats of beer. William Parker was seriously cut, his face terribly lacerated, and he required a surgeon's attention.

PASSENGERS THROWN IN A HEAP.

A THIRD AVENUE CABLE CAR STOPPED SUD-

DENLY BY AN OBSTRUCTION IN THE SLOT. An accident occurred late yesterday afterno on the Third-ave. cable road. Car No. 48, while couthbound, was brought to a sudden stop at Grand-st. and the Bowery, and a number of passengers who were waiting to get out were thrown down in the car and badly shaken up. One passenger was seriously injured, and the road was blocked for about an hour.

At Grand-st, and the Bowery the uptown tracks of the Fourth-ave, road cross the southbound cable track. In some manner the cable slot became obstructed, and when car No. 48 came bowling along the grip struck the obstruction and came addenly to a standstill. The car was in charge number of passengers on board, many of whom were standing near the rear part of the car, waiting to be transferred at Grand-st. The sudden job lifted the rear end of the car off the track and ar, where they fell over each other in a heap one man, William L. Large, of No. 182 Rutledgest, Brooklyn, was thrown down with such force that his head crashed through one of the car windows. He received a bad cut near the left eye and had to be sent to Gouverneur Hospital. There were several women among the passengers, but so far as could be learned no one else suffered any injuries beyond a severe shaking up and slight

juries beyond a severe shaking up and slight bruises.

The accident caused a big block at Grand-st., where the Fourth-ave. Grand-st., Second-ave, and Third-ave! lines cross each other. Workmen were sent to the scene, and they had to release the grip of car No. 3, which was badly twisted and broken by the obstruction in the slot. It was found that the accident was caused by the short pieces of the Fourth-ave. road's rail, which cross the cable track, spreading and obstructing the cable slot. The rails which spread had to be torn up. The delay caused great inconvenience to large numbers of people. Cars were finally switched off at reasonesst, and at Sixth-st., and traffic was resumed.

IN THE CONTINUANCE OF PEACE.

STOCK QUOTATIONS SHOW CONFIDENCE

ENGLAND LACKS ALLIES TO BACK HER IN POLICY POPULAR AT HOME-NO SOLUTION OF THE LONDON WATER PROBLEM-THE QUEEN'S COMMEMORATION - LON-

DON ART AND MUSIC.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, March 13.-Either the stockbrokers de not know what is going on in Europe or the danger of a European war has passed. The stock markets here and on the Continent are stronger and show po signs of uneasiness over the issue of diplomacy. Nothing is settled respecting Crete, but the excitement is gradually subsiding at Athens, and the conditions favor a compro mise. Greece is now delaying negotiations by & supplementary reply and standing out on only one point, namely, that the Cretans shall be allowed to decide their own fate by a plébiscite. An ultimatum from the Powers is predicted early next week, but it is not likely to be the last word. The collective note was a compromise, the three emperors having accepted reluctantly Lord Salisbury's autonomy scheme, and he in turn having acquiesced in their proposals for a blockade. The compromise must now be readjusted to fit in with the minimum claims of the Greeks. Time is required for these diplomatic manoeuvres. St. James's Hall last night witnessed an en-

thusiastic demonstration of popular sympathy with the Greeks; but Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who moved the resolution, is not his father, and Canon Gore, while a good Lenten preacher in Westminster Abbey, was not designed by nature as the leader of a political crusade. The Government were called upon not to tolerate any settlement of the Cretan question which would leave the island in any real subjection to the Sultan; but the Foreign Office is known to have this as the objective point of its diplomacy. The truth is that the Hellenist sympathizers in England have been marching more rapidly than the Greeks themselves, who have halted and shown signs of wavering; hence there is something like a reaction against what is called the party of agitation and meddlesome activity in foreign affairs. The Liberals are taunted with Gladstone's own example in 1886, when he took an active part in opercive measures against Greece and sanctioned a blockade. The parallel is not perfect, but the precedent is a troublesome one for the Liberals to answer. Lord Salisbury. moreover, has supplied his followers with a useful phrase in escribing the Powers as the European trustees. It means as little as a tinkling cymbal, for what have these trusteen done except to dishonor the moral obligation of Christendom by leaving the Sultan at liberty to massacre his subjects and by serving the Greeks with an arbitrary notice to quit Crete, where they had rescued their own race from oppression? Still, England is influenced by phrases, and this one will serve the purpose until a better one can be found.

had a trustworthy ally, which apparently they have not. The three western Powers, by acting tegether, could break up the European concer and leave the Greeks in control of Crete; bu' Italy is not willing to abandon the Triple Alliance, nor France to fall out of line with Russia. Lord Salisbury would not be ringing the changes on the obligations of trustees if England had allies in Western Europe ready to stand with her. The unexpected may happen-for instance, the downfall of the French Ministry in the Cretan debate next week, or some sudden explosion on the Macedonian frontier; but all signs point to a diplomatic lull with an ultimate compromise either with or without a blockade of the Piraeus. Meanwhile, civil war continues in the island, the Cretans being as feroclous as the Mussulmans. The rescue of the garrison at General, Sir A. Billiotti, who directed the international movement. He is a Levantine Greek who is unpopular in the island.

The Greeks would be less conciliatory if they

bill through committee by Thursday night, and to a final reading before the end of March. This will clear the ground for the Employers' Liability bill. Last year a progressive scheme for the purchase of the London water companies was set aside in favor of an absurd Government bill which was not seriously pressed this year. The same scheme is rejected after five hours' debate, and a Royal Commission is appointed to report Commission which has performed the same service, this is equivalent to postponing action indefinitely and allowing the water companies a long respite. Mr. Chaplin was unwilling to undertake the framing of a bill for dealing with the water question, and proposed this method of dropping it. Viscount Cross, who listened to the debate from the peers' gallery, probably aphimself brought in a water bill involving scheme of purchase for \$18,000,000, and the measure was one of the chief causes of the Ministerial defeat before the country. A progressive scheme with eight purchase bills would have cost anywhere between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000. What the ultimate expense of acquiring municipal control of the London water supply will be nobody ventures to conjecture. The Liberals will profit by the Government's failure to deal with the most important question connected with the future Greater London. Their political gain will be immediate if last year's water famine in the East End be renewed this summer, because the Government will be convicted of indifference to and neglect

It has become a Unionist habit to rail at th progressives of the London County Council as a body of machine politicians, eager to usurp authority and carry out impracticable theories; they can hardly be considered dangerous agitators when the Moderates in the Council have power to tie their hands, and Parliament can be depended upon to keep a strong brake upon the political machine. In reality, the Conservative leaders are opposed to further progress in the direction of the unification of the London government and the abolition of vestry rule. They assume with Mr. Chamberlain that London is too large to be governed efficiently by a single legislative council, and that the incorporation of a series of separate cities will be a wiser policy. The discussion of metropolitan questions has been deferred until they are now unmanage able, and London is without power of obtaining what every other great city in the world already has, namely, full control of its water supply.

The testimony of Sir Graham Bower in the South African inquiry would tell heavily against Cecil Rhodes If that Colonial Jingo had not already made a clean breast of his responsibility for the raid and his repudiation of confidential relations. The inquiry no longer interests the public. Rhodes having disappeared from view. Much more interest is taken in the arrangements for the Queen's Commemoration in June. The route of the procession is a popular one with the masses; the only protest against it comes from the Colonial Offices and the occupants of flats in Victoria-st. An open-air service outside St. Paul's was suggested by the Bishe of Winchester, but the clerical element in